FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1890.

Lendon Offices of THE SUN, All communications should be addressed to FRANK

The Mugwump Trap.

Here is the delicate compliment paid to true Democratic greatness by one of the very ablest and shrewdest of the Mugwump journals devoted to the personal fortunes of GROVER CLEVELAND:

"Everybody concedes that Governor Hill of New York would make an excellent United States Senator." Right you are, Col. SINGERLY! The Governor would make an excellent Senator of the United States. Indeed, he is admirably suited to any office to which the Democracy of the United States may elect him.

That is because he is an able man, an honest man, and a true Democrat. We may add still another qualification which some of his Mugwump admirers seem to have overlooked; namely, that although still in the vigor of early manhood, the Governor was not born yesterday.

The Question of Parnell's Retirement.

Mr. GLADSTONE has virtually said to the Irish Nationalist members of Parliament that, if Mr. PARNELL remains the leader of their party, he will retire from public life, or will, at all events, abandon the effort to give home rule to Ireland. Whether the step thus taken by Mr. GLADSTONE is reasonsble or generous, or whether the head of the Gladstonian Liberals had any moral right to say who shall or shall not lead an independent parcy, are questions of interest, but not of paramount importance. The fact remains that Mr. GLADSTONE has made aubmission to his dictation the price of his cooperation in the liberation of Ireland; and the fundamental question is, what are Irish-

mon going to do about it? There was plainly but one course for manly Irishmen to take, so long as the outery for Mr. PARNELL's retirement was confined to the Unionist press, whose sickening hypocrisy involves the assumption that the royal family and aristocracy have a monopoly of certain vices, and that what would be venial in a British patrician fixes an ineffaceable stain upon an Irish patriot. While Mr. PARNELL stood exposed to fire from such a despicable quarter, it was the duty of his colleagues to close around their leader and to pour red-hot shot into the ranks of his assailants. They felt, as honorable men, that they might best serve Ireland by upholding her champion, and that men who would desert their leader in his hour of trouble bore too shameful a resemblance to tile dastards who in times past have betrayed their country in her hour of utmost need. Nor is it strange that the first impulse of his devoted committee was to repel with indignation the demand for Mr. Pan-NELL's deposition, even when it came in peremptory accents from their indispensable mily, the potent and venerable chief of the British Liberels. Why should Mr. GLAD-STONE, they may well ask in bitterness of spirit, show hemself at this juncture so intolerant of social delinquencies, against which, when imputed to Englishmen, he has uttered not a word of protest? Nothing could be more notorious than the irregularlties of Lord PALMERSTON and the present Marquis of HARTINGTON; yet Mr. GLAD-STONE was glad to sit in the former's Cabinet, and he would have shrunk from scarcely any sacrifice to retain the lafter in the home rule Ministry of 1886. Why, then, should he assume a bolier-than-thou attitude toward one who never has been and never would

Mr. GLADSTONE was in no sense responsible for Mr. PARNELL. He did not make him. Mt. Parkett, explored 56 seats in Parliament | the letter nor less the manifests to assume in the teeth of the Liberals; and at the ensuing election of July, 1886, when Mr. GLAD-STONE Was disastronsly beaten, Mr. PARNELL florally held his 86 sents. Why, Irishmen inquire with not unnatural resentment, should Mr. GLADSTONE now go out of his way to position and underground methods of atprofess responsibility for the alleged frainty of the home rule leader, when but yesterday be affirmed his indifference to individuals compared with the importance of national reforms, and proclaimed his conviction of the inherent righteousness of the home rule cause? Is the home rule cause less sacred and the duty of promoting it less binding on his conscience, because Mr. GLADSTONE is informed that Mr. PARNELL is in one particular no more devoid of plemish that the Duke of WELLINGTON, Lord NEL-SON, LOID PALMERSTON, LOID HARTINGTON, and scores of others with whom the chief of

be in his Cabinet; who has no political con-

nection with him beyond a temporary coop-

eration to a common end; and who, as the

elected chief of a separate and powerful

party, has no orders and no lessons to re-

crive from any man outside of it?

British Liberals has consorted? But, it may be answered, Mr. GLADSTONE has considered the question of Mr. Par-NALL'S retirement solely from the viewpoint of expediency and common sense. He may have as little respect as the Parnellites have for the wretched Pharisaiam which shuts its eyes to social derelictions so long as they are not judicially exposed, or "found out" in a strictly technical meaning of the words. But, however worthy of contempt we may deem such Pharisaism, it unquestionably exists. It pervedes English society, and especially that section of it which is reade up of Non-conformists, and which furnishes the bulk of Mr. GLADSTONE'S Supporters. Recognizing this fact, Mr. GLAD-STONE may not unreasonably say that in certain contingencies he must abandon the active promotion of the home rule cause, not because he holds it a jot less righteous today than it was yesterday, but because he thinks the triumph of the movement unat- in a criminal case in this State. The detamasse during the short remeant of his fendant was convicted of a misdemeaner unlife. The British Non-conformists will ver, as he believes, consent to hand over its chief a man convicted of violating the sanctity of marriage. It would be in his opinion labor lost for him to try to make them discriminate between the intrinsic justice of a cause and the moral shortcomings of its national representative. It is, therefore, but rational and charitable to surmise that in sorrow rather than in anger has Mr. GLADSTONE placed before Irish Nanalists the grievous alternative of Mr. PARKELL's retirement or his own withdrawal from public life. He does not seek to belittle by a hair's breadth the services which Mr. PARNELL has rendered to his country, or to underrate those which under akles less overcast he may still be qualified to render. Neither does he aim to deprecate by a word or implication the outburst of imed loyalty with which the Nationalist phalanx closed around their crippled chief. He simply says to them and him with reluctance and sobriety, that as things are in England at the present conjuncture, loyalty to Mr. PARSELL cannot be recon-

thful, though painful, are the wounds of a friend. It seems hard that the sum-! find a defendant guilty. For these reasons

ciled with loyalty to Ireland.

mons to quit the field on which he has won victories should come to Mr. PARNELL from the camp of an auxiliary. Yet sober reflection must convince Mr. PARNELL and his colleagues that Mr. GLADSTONE can have been prompted by no motives but singlehearted devotion to the cause which he has made his own, and an unrivailed knowledge of the political conditions which involve the triumph or the ruin of the home rule movement. We pointed out on a former occasion that ALEXANDER HAMILTON, under circumstances analogous to those in which Mr. PARNELL is now placed, retained, almost undimluished, the confidence of the Federalist party. We must add that, had the fate of the Federalist party been made by the peremptory summons of a man like WASH-INGTON to depend on HAMILTON'S retirement, the latter would, in all likelihood, have crowned a life of patriotic usefulness by a voluntary withdrawal from the stage.

The Cleveland-Ingalls Incident.

We observe that the gentleman who was oo busy in his William street law office during the recent canvass to say one word to sustain or encourage the Democracy of | in the great hereafter. New York, has found leisure to take a hand

in the local politics of Kansas. Mr. NELSON F. ACRES of Leavenworth, an officeholder under the CLEVELAND Administration, has published part of a rivate letter from Mr. CLEVELAND containing this characteristic mixture of pomposity of phrase and pettiness of spite:

"There is no one thing of the same grade of impor-tance which has resulted from the recent election which ought to please Democrate and decent people so much as the prospect of the retirement of Isaatte. I do not know what kind of a Democrat it would be who the return to the renate of this willier of everything Democratic, who has been put forward by the Republic can party to pour out abuse too hal for even decent Republicana and who was ma is presiding officer of the Senate to crown their insults to our party.

Mr. Ingalls has said sharp things about the Democratic party, and has said them Mr. INGALLS, not on account of bis "insuits Mr. CLEVELAND, in language which his vanity has never been able to swallow, and to which his intellectuals have never been able to frame an effective retort. Mr. CLEVELAND is congenitally and constitutionally the predestined victim of such satire as Mr. Ingalls sometimes wields almost mercilessiy. This is rather Mr. CLEVE-LAND'S misfortune than Mr. INGALLS'S fault -neither can help it-but the fact is a sufficient explanation of the passage published by Mr. ACRES from the letter which he has received from William street.

Those who understand Mr. CLEVELAND thoroughly, will have no doubt that the letter quoted above was intended by its author to be employed in Kansas as a campaign document against Ingalls, but in a manner which should not make the Stuffed Prophet publicly responsible for his exhibition of spite. It was for subterranean use only. Mr. ACRES innocently gave the Stuffed sequel is quite as characteristic and instructive as the original incident.

A reporter of the New York Herald showed to Mr. CLEVELAND the passage published by Acres and asked him if he wrote it:

"After reading the matter carefully, he said: 'I did write a letter to that man in reply to one he sent me. * * * It was just after the recent election, and I cannot re-ollect new exactly line my letter was worded, but I do remember saying that I could not understand how a Democrat could vote for INGALLS."

"Was Acars a personal friend "
'In a manner, ye.," he replied. * * * 'My letter was a personal communication, and I am surprised that this man should have made it public. It is remark. able, indeed, that one cannot write to a party friend without having his confidences violated. The chief many I regret about the publication of the letter. whether quoted correctly or not is that it will convay the idea that I am going out of my way to take part to local political struggles. This I have all local avoided as I believed it to be the proper course.

reveal the contents of a letter that he knew was written

It will be noticed that the author of the At the general election of December, 1885, | letter to ACRES neither denies that he wrote the responsibility for it. Instead of reaffirming in a straightforward way his personal hatred and fear of INGALLS, he falls to abusing his friend in Kansas for having been the means o exposing his petty malignity of distack. He speaks of Mr. ACRES contemptuously as "this man" and "that man," and denounces him as a "fool," while admitting that he is his personal friend. The epithet fool is certainly not a bit too harsh if the Kausas gentleman still continues to honor the Stuffed Prophet with his esteem and political service.

The main point of interest to the New York Democracy is the discovery that Mr. CLEVELAND does not hesitate to "take part in local political struggles" whenever he thinks his interference will serve his own ambition or gratify his own private likes and distikes. He recognizes in his dull way the damaging character of the disclosure. and whines that he is sorry the letter has been published because "it will convey the idea that I am going out of my way to take part in local political struggles;" adding, with a lack of perception that would be highly amusing if the hypocrisy of the statement were less disgusting, "This I have always avoided, as I believed it to be the proper course.

Every time that GROVER CLEVELAND favors the people with a new reveistion of his real self, he renders a valuable service to the cause of genuine and unselfish Democracy.

Pool Selling-A Defect in the Law. On Monday, in the Court of Over and Terminer of Queens county at Long Island City, Judge Cullen of Brooklyn sentenced PATRICK J. MURPHY to pay what is probably as large a fine as has over been inflicted dear section 351 of the Penal Code, which forbids the keeping or occupation of any freiand to a party which has chosen for room or building with books, apparatus, or paraphernalia for the purpose of recording bets or selling pools. A person who violates the provisions of the section "is punishable by imprisonment for one year or by fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, or both. Judge Cullen imposed a fine of two thou-

sand dollars, which the defendant has paid. If the statute had left him at liberty to do so, the Judge declared that he would have sontenced the defendant to imprisonment for some time less than a year; but the language of the law required that if any imprisonment at all was inflicted, it should be for exactly one year, no more or less; and under all the circumstances of the case that term seemed to the Court longer than ought to be prescribed, inasmuch as the prisoner had abandoned the business of pool selling before the trial, and had otherwise manifested an intention to conduct himself hereafter as a law-abling citizen. In view of the facts of the case, to imprison him for a year seemed too harsh a penalty, and one which would have an effect to deter juries from convicting in similar cases where otherwise they might readily

deemed it his duty to punish the defendant by fine instead of imprisonment; but he fixed the fine at the maximum amount allowed by law, and directed that in the event of its non-payment the defendant should stand imprisoned for four months, thus indicating that the sentence would have been imprisonment for four months without any

five if the statute had permitted it. This case indicates the propriety of an amendment of section 351 of the Penal Code at the next session of the Legislature by making the offences therein defined punishsble not by imprisonment for one year, neither more nor less, but by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, within the discretion of the Court.

Chicago as the Magnetic Metropolis of

the World. All the journals of Chicago, secular and religious, and nearly all its people, plous and profane, stand ready all the year round to show by arguments which only a jobbernowl would try to controvert, that Chicago s destined to become the world's metropolis

But they have not always been able to support these arguments with scientific facts such as are now furnished in a report of Dr. T. CUMMINGS which we find in our enterprising contemporary, the New York Mercantile and Financial Times.

Dr. CUMMINGS avers that Chicago posesses an electro-magnetic power unparalleled els where; and that this power assures its supremacy over all the other cities of the two hemispheres.

We are informed by our contemporary that Dr. CUMMINGS is a scientist who has travelled over our country for the purpose of studying the influence of climate upon population, and that, in his view. when speaking of climate, we must take into account, not only temperature, but also those electric and magnetic currents that with wit and eloquence. That, however, is rise from the earth, float through the air, not what has excited the clumsy wrath of and lay hold of humanity. Men may be the Stuffed Prophet. Mr. CLEVELAND hates | drawn to a given region by electro-chemical forces that are beyond comprehension, and to our party," but because Mr. INGALLS has the city in which these forces are most spoken at certain times concerning himself, powerful will surely attract the hordes needed to raise it to the proud eminence of the world's metropolis. That city is Chicago. Let us quote a passage from Dr. Cum-MINGS'S report :

"In electro-magnetic power, Chicago stands many city within the radius of its electro-magnetic super The people of Chicago walk more rapidly, drive faster, calculate more abrewdly, think more clearly and quickly, and, as a people, are more active and ener-getic, and wie'd a more powerful influence throughout the country, than the inhabitants of staid, plodding St Louis, whose electro inagnetic forces correspond with her lack of energy being many degrees less than in Chicago. Chicago has, within ten years, more than doubled her population and wealth, while St Louis has barely advanced 30 per cent during the same period of time. Chicago will continue to advance rapully, until she becomes in a few years the largest, richest most important and most influential city on this continent, and fluxily the greatest city in the world."

Now, we shall not at this time pass judgment upon the electro-magnetic theory of Dr. CUMMINGS; but we may remark that he Prophet's manifesto to the newspapers. The arrives at the conclusion in which he proclaims the supremacy of Chicago over all other cities without having taken into account the telluric and circumambient electro-chemical forces that are perpetually active in, around, and over this city of New York, which is already the commercial and mora! metropolis of the American continent, and bids fair to surpass in magnitude, power, and attraction all of the cities of Europe or Asia. These forces here rise from the carti, float through the air, promote the growth of body and brains, and give to New Yorkers those qualities mental, spiritual, and physical, which even

chemistry cannot satisfactorily explain. We maintain, and we do not doubt that Dr. CUMMINGS will agree with us when here he applies science to phenomena, that the electro-chemical forces are as many degrees The man must be a fool said Mr. Cirralase, 'to higher in New York than in Chicago as they are lower in Chicago than in New York!

Thus it must be evident that the metroendangered by the magnetism of any rival town, no matter how ambitious it may be.

Mr. Mills Taking Back Water. From the Washington correspondence of

our esteemed contemporary, the Courier-Journal, we take this curious passage: "How corious it is that the Republican press will so persistently misrepresent leading Democrats in their views of the tariff. This afternoon, in taking with

ngressman Mills, I said: "I see that Republican newspapers quote you as asying that you were in favor of absolute free trade."
"See now what a humbuy that is. There is not a man

who knows me or has heard and read my spreches that does not know I am a tariff for revenue-only Dem I stand precisely now where I have always stood. If a tariff laid for and limited exclusively to the actual needs of the Government is free trade, then I am a free trader. You know, and every sensible man knows tha absolute free trade, as interpreted by the Republicans, is out of the question with the present enormous expenses of the Government." We have ascribed to Mr. MILLS the one

merit of frankness. He seems to have divested himself of that merit in his chase for the Speakership. Doubtless he now regrets having avowed his belief in free trade so squarely. It is one thing to say what he believes on the stump, and another thing to haul in and deny his opinions when they are seen to stand in the way of his ambition. The people who heard and read Mr. MILLS's speeches during the campaign for the Speakership, which he began about the middle of last summer and continued into November at the expense of the United States, cherish the impression that he is a free trader. He said he was, and he ought to know. To refresh his memory, we again quote a few sentences from a speech which he delivered at Minneapolis in October:

"Free trade will kill truste as dead as a door mail. And ret the American people insist on sending men to Con-

ess that vote for protection." "The Almighty never designed that any man or any woman should be independent of his fellow man. He made us dependent upon each other. We must ex-change the things we do not want for those we must have. And to do this we must have absolute free trade."
"You want reciprocity, but you want it in the right
way. In order to have it you must trade with the

whole world. If you want a market take down the tariff on woolien goods and iron. Then levy a tax on in comes and the wealthy men of the country, and you'll 'I believe in free trade, free labor, free speech, and a

free press. Was he incorrectly reported? Did he not believe in absolute free trade last October?

As we have before remarked, neither in New York nor in Colorado has there been bedience to the laws adopted in both these States, prohibiting the publication of the de tails of legal executions. But, notwithstanding this fact. Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH, who has been disgusted with the accounts of BIRCH ALL's prison life, is now desirous of the enact ment of measures to prevent the publication of any news whatever about criminals while under incarceration. He regards the reading of this kind of news as a "hideous pastime for the multitude." and he hopes that condemned men may hereafter be "secluded from the public eye." It is to be presumed that condemned men consider that they are already rather effectively secluded; but Prof. SMITH does not regard this sectusion as suffic close, and would prevent the printing of any reports from their dungeons. According to his notion, the voice of the condemned should not be heard at all outside of the prison cell.

Judge Cullen, very properly as we think, Surely it would be a cruel mandate that provided for the carrying out of Prof. SMITR's de-

> In regard to the interesting question whether Judge BICHARD P. MARVIN of Jamestown is the only surviving member of the Twenty-fifth Congress, an esteemed correspondent writes:

"CHARLES GAVERRE of New Orleans, where he still resides, represented Louisiana in the United States Sanate This is not quite accurate. Judge GATERBÉ was elected in 1835 to the United States Senate

from Louisiana, but he never took his seat. Illness banished him to Europe. where he remained for seven or eight years, and ROBERT CARTER NICHOLAS Was elected as Senator in his place. Judge GATERRE, therefore, did not represent Louisians in the Senate, or serve with Judge Marvin in the Twenty-fifth Congress. Is there any other survivor than Judge Man-

VIN of the distinguished body that included CLAY, CALHOUN and WEBSTER, TOM BENTON, JAMES BUCHANAN, JOHN CRITTENDEN, FRANK-LIN PIERCE and SILAS WRIGHT, and, in the House, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, JONATHAN CIL-LET. THOMAS CORWIN. MILLARD FILLMORE. JAMES R. POLE, JOSHUA B. GIDDINGS, OGDEN HOPPMAN, JOHN P. KENNEDY, ROBERT M. T. HUNTER, SERGEANT S. PERNTISS, ISAAC TOUCEY and HENRY A. WISE?

In that remarkable Twenty-fifth Congress besides the great Senatorial triumvirate, there were not less than five statesmen who either had been or afterward were Presidents of the United States, namely, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. JAMES K. POLK, MILLARD FILLMORE, FRANKLIN PIERCE, and JAMES BUCHANAN; and so far as we have ascertained the venerable Judge MARVIN of Chautauqua is the sole survivor.

The reflections of our esteemed British contemporary, the Saturday Review, upon the recent financial crisis must have led by this time up to a radical revision of its estimate of things on this side of the water. On Nov. 15. this careful critic of the London and New York markets discoursed in this manner:

"The crisis in New York on Monday and Tuesday re, awakened the slarm that had been abating here. Not often, even in the midst of panic, has there been a greater or more general fall than took place in New York. There is a very general impression both in Lon-don and in New York that this extraordinary deprecia-tion of securities is due mainly to great operators who, for one reason or another, desire to knock down prices; to Mr. Jay Gourn as penal the lead being ascribed. The most serious danger just now is from New York. As may be seen above. New York is passing through a very sharp crisis '

On that same afternoon the failure of the BARINGS and the storm which the Saturday Review imagined in New York burst right over its own head while it had hardly done speaking. As a financial observer the Saturday Reries had better likewise go into liquidation. and resume when the situation assumes a character of greater simplicity.

Mrs. Grant's visit to Washington this winter will be solely for the purpose of asking for the removal of her husband's body from 'liverside Park to Arling-ton Undoubtedly this will be effected this session, al-tbought was delayed last -Fruit.

Perhaps so, and perhaps not. Possession is nine points of the law. As an original proposition Gen. GRANT should have been entombed in the national capital. Making his grave at Riverside was one of the blunders of the Hon. W. R. GRACE, then Mayor. But as that is the only blunder of that sort Mr. GRACE has ever committed, we suppose he must be forgiven by a generous public.

We were not surprised at reading in THE Sun vesterday the letter written by Mr. Lütt-GEN to correct the story, which has lately been repeated in some quarters, that the original family name of the late Mr. Belmont was SCHÖNBERG, and that he had changed it for the French name of the same signification by which he was always known among us. This story was first originated, we believe, about y years ago by an unscrupulous enemy of Mr. BELMONT, and we were very sorry to see it repeated, however innocently, in some of the obituary articles published immediately after occasionally referred to the tale, and always with some indignation, as entirely unfounded and untrue. There can be no doubt that such was the case. For the rest, the circumstance may well illustrate the extreme bitterness of partisan and controversial feeling which prevalled here about the middle of the century; and we trust that such malignity is quite unknown to the political and social life of the present day.

In another column there will be found a portion of the sermon preached yesterday in Grace Church by Dr. HUNTINGTON concerning a memorial to the late CHARLES LORING BRACE. Dr. HUNTINGTON favors making it in the form of a statue, and it may be said that of the philanthropic citizens of New York none deserved such a commemoration more than Mr. BRACE.

Blessing Inanimate Things.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The caremony condemned in Tax Sun of the 21st inst. by your corre spondent, "A Reader," in more forcible terms than it deserves, is probably a parody intended to take the place of the blessing which in the Catholic Church is invoked, when asked for, on many things used or consumed by man Chimes of church bells are almost always blessed. Houses may be blessed; also locomotive vessels, steamers, and other things of sufficient impe tance which it is not necessary to name here. The blessing is invoked by a bishop or a prisat according to blessing is Invoked by a bishop or a priset according to forms in the Reman ritual, which embrace the aprinting of holy water on the object blessed indeed, there are good grounds for suspecting that Schiller got some of the beautiful ideas in his "nong of the Beil" from the heatiful prayer in the Roman ritual Your correspondent should have taken into account that there are some redeaming features in what he calls a sacrileg our rite. The names of the blessed trinity are not pronounced, nor is water used.

The difficulty might be got over by substituting the word "name" for "baptica," which is undebtably our of place. The bottle of champagne is certainly a waste.

How to Employ Her Money.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: I read in a paragraph in this morning's Sux of a wealthy widow who is ver henest workingmen could borrow money enough to buy or build a home for themse was and families. There are humbred of such men in this city who are axious to secure a home, but who are afraid to trust themselves in the 1 mds of the real estate -harps, who oder such is mpting inducements, thowing full well that should suckness or other misfortunes overthes them a forecesure would ensue, and they would loss their little all

Let this fund be put into the hands of a practical
man, who would manage it on business principles with
no sharity c ause in it. By doing thus she would do a
great usel of good, and earn the gratitude of hundreds
of deerring men. Yours.

May Year, Mov. 25.

That Secret Ballot, They sak how I voted, A thing that is past; Now what can it matter

For which side "twas cast? Yet they ask how I voted! I discreetly kept slient But now that it's over I shout for the right And they ask, how I voted

The party can make. I am ready to Mugwump

I am very unselfish.

and willing to take

and run against Blains. I believe in myself. Yes in every dear b. And smile as I swell,

Though better than party And purer than all.

I would love them that call me.
And yield to their call.

And they ask how I voted! Tun Br' r's Pa'ra's.

A Prigid Soul. "I came here," said the youth to the Beston girl. "for a little rest and peace of mind." OCHILTREE BACK AGAIN.

What Me Thinks of Minister Reid and Other Americans Abroad.

Col. Thomas P. Ochiltree bas returned to lew York after an extended tour in Europe. which continent he started for in the com-pany of Lawyer John R. Dos Passos, for the purpose of aiding him in some large business enterprises projected in Italy. The macaroni and chianti of the Mediterraneau-bound kingdom did not, however, suit the well-trained palate of the American bon rivant and consequently be quickly returned to London and Paris, the edibles and bibibles of those two famous capitals being more to his taste. As is to be expected. Ochlitree is full of anecdotes and reminiscences, but apart from the tales which have set his friends laughing he talks entertainingly about some well-known Americans abroad.

He was deeply impressed and delighted by

the manner in which Minister Reid does the honors for America at the court of France. No representative of the United States in Paris," he says, "has ever entertained as lav-iship as has Mr. Whitelaw Reld, and I say this after witnessing the efforts of six of our Ministers in the French capital. I first went to Paris in 1867, and the warm letters which Gen. Grant had kindly given me-he was the best friend I ever had-placed me on most excellent footing with Gen. Dix. who was then stationed there as United States representative, and who was one of the greatest Ministers we ever accredited to that country. He was successful in bringing about him the greatest men in the land and his receptions were graced by the most distinguished people. I have frequently met Victor Hugo and Alexander Dumas in his house. He took a pride and a delight in being honored by the presence of such notables. I was again in Paris in 1872 during the most riotous days of the Commure and again Gen. Grant. who had then become President, gave me letters which enabled me to gain a close insight of public affairs. Mr. Washburne was our Minister, and he distinguished himself in many meritorious ways. But he was penurious in all that con-cerned display and the good things of

services despite and the good things of the control of the control

THE POICE OF FREE DEMOCRACE As It Biseusses the Great Question of 1889.

From the Lynchburg Admines.
The Hon. John M. Wiler, one of the newly-elected Democratic members of Congress from New York is about right in his opinion. Mr. Cleveland's Democratic following in New Tork will be so small that the diate no denot will send a manimous Hill delegation to the National Convention. They are not going to tenst the success of their party in that pivotal State and incur another defeat by nominating a doubtful candidate of Muzwumpian practivities. Mr. Wiley save he believes that New York is just as much of a pivotal State to day as it was in 1880 1884, and 1888, in spite of the fact that Wiscousts, Michigan, Nebrasia, and other Western States are now in the Democratic column or doubtful. There can be no rational doubt of this fact, and it is astonishing to us how any Democrat can look at the mat te- in a different light who wants the party to win a victory in 1892.

From the Albany Press and Kniekerbocker. It should not be forgotten that the Democrats will go to win at the next election. They found, after the last election, that they were too sanguine and were de-feated. They will, in 1882, nominate their etrongest candidate.

From the Tarrytown Record of the Times. The Republicans in the last Congress made the mis-take of supposing that the tariff reform best Grover Cleveland while in fact, Grover Cleveland's personal unpopularity beat tariff reform. The Democrats are now making the mistake of supposing that the McKinley bill was the cause of this year's victory, when not a fiftieth part of it was due to that place of class legis-

Every thinking Democrat knows that Michigan Wisconsin Illinois, lows, Kaness, Pennsylvania, Massa-chusetts, and New Hampshire are certain to elect Republican Electors in 1892, and that any idiotic talk that tends to prevent a concentration of all the energies of the Democratic party in this State is a contribution toward a Republican victory.

Gov Triden said in 1878, when a proposition was made

to diffure the party's energy, "Mr Hendricka's popularity renders Indiana safe: New Jersey is as surely Den scratic as Georgia. We must confine all our fighting to New York; the battle is as narrow as that." What was true then was true in 1880, in 1884, is 1888, and is true now. The battle was and is in New York. Those who cannot see it are the Democratic party's

worst enemies. The nomination of a candidate who cannot carry New York means a Republican victory. Prom the Narshall Star.

The Dallas Times-Heraid is booming David B. Hill for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1892. Hill is a good man and a good Democrat. He believes in turning the rascals out, from President to Janiter.

WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUT. Naturally the members of the various socieies in the East that are interested in promai-

ing the welfare of the Indiana have been deeply con erned in the stories that have come from the Northwest about the Me-siah crave and the prospect of a war. The largest and most important society of this kind is the indian Rights Association of Philadelph a. Some of the most prominent men in that city belong to the association. Herbert Welsh, one of its to the association. Herbert Welsh, one of its Executive Committee, has been in reaginess to go out to the scene of trouble. In a letter to a gentleman in this city he comeys the impression that there will be no serious results of the dances and the coming together of the Indians. He telegraphed lishop Hare for his views as to the saturation, and asking whether the presence of a representative of the Indian Ri hts Association in Dancta would be of any service. The Bishop telegraphed back that most of the reports were greatly exaggerated, and that the affairs of the churches and boarding schools were progressing as usual.

Here are a few consoling words from one of Succi's watchers: "It is a mistake to suppose that the faster desires to be an object of public commiscration while he is on display at the commiscration while he is on display at the starvation show. He himself is a happy mortal and snjoys himself every day in soveral ways. He talka hum-rously, he induses in pustimes he takes exercise, and likes it; he often turns a discerning eye upon his visitors, and he never needs to be told how to spend his time. It is a waste of tears to weep over Succi's sufferings, for he is not a sufferer."

"There is one morit of these Farmers' Allances, if they have no other merits," said an Alliance man, "and it lies in their sociable features. They draw the farmers together. make us acquainted with each other. help us to find agreeable companions or friends, give us a chauce of exchanging opinions, and show us how to spend our spare hours in the winter time, though we have not many hours to spare at any time. The life of a Western farmer, if not an Eastern or a Southern farmer, is ant to be very lonesome. Perhaps he lives far out, or does not agree with his next neighbors, or finds out that they can't speak the English language, or doesn't like to go to church, or some other thing of the kind, and he is as hadly off as a boor sheep in the wilderness. But the Allianne gives us a show, and we make plenty of friends at its meetings, and we go home at night filled up with notions after being at a meeting and taking with everybody within twenty miles." us how to spend our spare hours in the winter

In the rush of remedies for that peculiar form of swelled head which causes a man to think less of himself than he did while he was acquiring it at a club digner, comes the Hop-Lee cocktall, invented by a well-known Ort-ental of this city. It consists of an egg broken in a glass, covered with vinegar, and peppered and salted. It sounds dublous, but it is what its inventor calls "great goods." By the way, an up-town druggist now shows this on a pla-card in his window: "The next morning rem-edy. Your headache cured while you walt."

There must be a limitless amount of money in the life insurance business, if the number of agents counts for anything. Just now they seem to have grown so rapidly in numbers that they practically dominate all other kinds of agents, and their operations at present are alnected with good clubs or have a wide acquaintance in commercial and financial circles down town, and not a few of them operate by personal appeals to their friends. One agent was boasting in the Lawyers' Club yesterday that his profits from insuring three men last week amounted to a shade more than \$2.000. The band of able, but not particularly successful lawyers who listened to him sighed audibly, and from the vigorous pumping which the successful agent received at their handa, it is not unifitely that there will be more agents in the field from the Lawyers' Club by the first of December. One of the most pushing and insistant of the insurance agents, by the way, is the aghusband of Bose Coghian, the actrees. nected with good clubs or have a wide ac-

A correspondent tells of a man in this city who is older than his uncle. It may be taken for granted that there are many men in New York who enjoy the same distinction as that of the man referred to by this correspondent.

There is a good deal of comment in base ball circles over the position in which Chicago now finds herself. It is due in a measure to the fidelity of Capt. Anson to his men. When the Brotherhood players withdrew from the League, a number of Capt. Anson's players and friends went with them. Thereupon the old warrior went out into the highways and byways of the West and secured a raft of raw materia. He rose early and retired late with his "colts," and by the time the escaso opened he had trained them down so that he could put a strong team into the fi-lid. When the base ball war ended a few dars ago, Capt. Anson's old men, including auch strong local favories as william-on, Ryan and Duffy returned to the fold. Williamson is the apple of Chicago's eye. It would be a preposterous thing to have a club without him. All of the old players were welcomed back to the club, but this left the new team which the Captain had drilled so parefully out in the cold. There was a good deal of discussion about it and it was compromised finally by the retention of both seams. New York once had two complete "nines" in the League and Chicago will go into the season of "91 with a similar equipment.

The Irishman's retorts are world famous. old warrior went out into the highways and

The Irishman's retorts are world famous Occasionally one meets a quick answer good enough to be Irish, which however isn't. Here's one such. A young New Yorker, who'd beer spending the summer on the Saguenay, struck up an acquaintance with a young priest, a man of about his own age. They move on an attender and discoursed of this, that, and the other thing, the New Yorker finding that his French wasn't so bad when compared with the French Canadian patois. The priest turned his talk upon religion, and the New Yorker, to any things on a proper basis, remarked: "Mol. man of about his own age. They met on the put things on a proper basis, remarked: "Moi, is suis Protestante," To which the priest answered instantly, with reproof in his voice, "Ah! cest un indiscretion," and then the talk wandered into uncontroversial fields,

Actual transcription of fact is usually worthy of note. Yesterday an eld citizen of New York arrived from the country, put up at a pretentious hotel near the Grand Central Station. and went out to attend to some business mat ters. He returned to his room in the hotel quite late, and, feeling nervous, decided to take a glass of beer and a sandwich before he went to bed. After ringing his bell three times without success he went out in the hall, rung un the elevator, and asked the attendant why his bell had not been answered.

"We have an elaborate system here." said the elevator boy, proudly, "Walters are on every floor. They are not sent up from the office. They remain right on the floor and attend to the guests under their immediate charge."
Where is the waiter of this floor?" asked

They remain right on the floor and attend to the guests under their immediate charge."

"Where is the waiter of this floor? asked the guest.

"He must have went down stairs," said the elevator boy. "I'll get him for you."

The guest to seed a quarter to the boy and returned to his room, where he waited in parched impatience for twenty minutes ringing the bell at short intervals. Presently a dusky bell boy appeared, and said that he would get the bell to the the "andwich would have to be ordered from a regular waiter of the restaurant.

"That is our system," said the bell boy.

The thirsty man gave him a quarter to accelerate his speed, and said down in stolid resignation. After a long wait a tail and ca isverous irish waiter appeared, took an oder for one chicken sandwich and then waited to see what would occur. The New Yorker looked him over for a moment, and spulled to be what would occur. The New Yorker looked him over for a moment, and spulled have the mas and asked him to hurry. The waiter having its cival what he intimated was his due diashed briskly away. Time rolled on. The man in the bath robe went out fut the their and coked about. He saw a porter and explained the case to him.

"It is now three-quarters of an hour since I started in to get a glass of beer and a samilton," it is the system here and it must be carried out.

The negatiation resulted in the disposal of a tip to the porter, who the suppon hurried away and subsequet by hove it is sight with toth of the o her attendants in tow. The iransaction of getting a glass of beer and a sandwich is embodiled in the following table:

The televator boy.

Tip to elevator boy
Tip to elevator boy
Porter Bandwich
Bear
Time as short of one hour. Number of servants four. Leal cost of support at wholesa's would be: Beer sandwich (about)
Total
The Resson.
4.5

"Do you know why they call the Republican party an oblate spheroid now !"
"Certainly. Because it was flattened at the poin."

What's in a hame! Husband—The marks on my collars are gotting to faint I can't read them. Wide—Then I wish you would get another bettle of